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PRAIRIE NURSERIES LIMITED



**LARGEST NURSERIES IN THE
WESTERN PROVINCES**

**ESTE VAN
S A S K.**

(The following heading and extracts are from the front page of the January 17th issue of the Estevan Progress):

"Estevan's Largest Local Industry Makes Progress In Spite of High Cost of Production."

"Actions count, and they are seen in the fact that from the modest start of \$2,000.00 of capital Prairie Nurseries, Ltd., has grown to be the largest nursery concern in Western Canada. A capable executive staff is busily employed in its offices the year round, and each spring and fall a special packing staff of from 50 to 75 men, working night and day, is required to fill the orders which the aggressive salesmen have secured from all quarters of the Prairie Provinces. The work in the nurseries requires the services of from fifteen to twenty-five men throughout the summer season. An idea of the extent of the Company's business can be secured from the fact that thirty-seven carloads of nursery stock were shipped out to customers living along the C.P.R., C.N.R., and G.T.P. railroads during the month of October, last fall. The Prairie Nurseries, Ltd., has also developed a large wholesale coal business. It purchases coal in large quantities, and can sell coal in carload lots, at wholesale prices, to its many customers, throughout Saskatchewan and Manitoba."

"The war made the securing of nursery business more difficult, but this was overcome by adding to the sales staff and by more thorough training of the men. **As over thirty of the former salesmen and nursery employees of the Prairie Nurseries, Ltd., have enlisted,** Manager Torgeson has had to spend considerable time training new men."

"The management of the Prairie Nurseries, Ltd., has from the first taken the attitude that a corporation, as well as an individual, should be an influence for good in community, provincial, and national advancement. In his annual auditor's report to shareholders, A. G. Garrish, Chartered Accountant, after referring to the considerable amount spent by the company in donations to various patriotic work, says: **"Your Manager has not spared himself in forwarding these National and Patriotic duties, and by the liberal subscriptions to the Victory Loan the company has come prominently and favorably before the public eye."** During the recent Victory Loan campaign a large part of the time of the office staff was spent in sending out Victory Loan circulars and typing the general letters issued by Secretary Hawkins to local secretaries and the letters sent out by Chairman Torgeson to committees and canvassers throughout the sub-division. It is needless to state that this time was contributed gratis by the company."

(The following extracts are from the February 28th issue of The Estevan Mercury):

"The fifth annual school for salesmen will be held during the next two weeks under the direction of Manager Torgeson, of the Prairie Nurseries. The first school numbered five salesmen. The school to open next Monday will have thirty-five eager and enthusiastic students enrolled."

"At the session to open next week the programme of studies, lectures, and conferences will cover a wider scope than at any yet held. The purpose of the school is by no means restricted to equipping agents for the business of effecting sales of trees and shrubs. It aspires to make of the sales staff a great educational force, spreading through the country a better knowledge and appreciation of landscape gardening, the knowledge and care of all forms of horticultural growth, the influence of forest growth on the climate and fertility of the soil, and generally to arouse a keener appreciation of the great improvement that may be made in living conditions on the prairie by a discerning cultivation of forest growth."

PLANTERS GUIDE

FOR THE
WESTERN PROVINCES
of CANADA

Selection
Arrangement
and Care of

HARDY TREES
FRUITS & SHRUBS

Grown by
**PRAIRIE
NURSERIES
LIMITED**
Estevan, Sask.



MR. AND MRS. HOMEBUILDER:

Are you among those who have planted trees that failed to grow? If so, have you not concluded that trees imported from the warmer climes of the East or of the States, or from the lower altitudes of Manitoba could not be grown successfully in Saskatchewan or Alberta? To you, this Planter's Guide will be a source of encouragement as well as a store-house of valuable horticultural information. It brings to you conclusive proof that you can have a grove to give cooling shade on hot summer days and to protect your home from the blizzards and snow-drifts of winter; that you can have luscious strawberries, raspberries, plums, crab apples and other fruits from your own orchard;



and that, aside from these results, a small initial investment will bring huge returns in the increased value of your property. Our Planter's Guide contains the results of our years of experience in the growing of nursery stock in Saskatchewan. Only the varieties that have proved the test of time are listed. **I challenge any authority on Horticulture to select one single variety described in our Planter's Guide that cannot be successfully grown in Western Canada.**

Specialization is the key note of modern business success. It is because WE ARE TREE SPECIALISTS that the Prairie Nurseries, Limited, ranks first among the Nurseries of Western Canada. We concentrate on out-door grown Nursery stock. On the 400 acres we own and additional land we control, we grow millions of

hardy trees and shrubs for the Canadian prairies. If you question the success of tree culture in Saskatchewan, **accept our hearty invitation to visit our Nurseries at Estevan.** Upon seeing the clean, healthy trees growing upon the wind-swept plains of a district 1900 feet above sea-level, you will have visions of a Western Canada of the future, dotted with countless groves and orchards. In the beautification of the Prairies our GUARANTEED TREES and our UNRIVALLED SERVICE will be most important factors. Our thousands of satisfied customers furnish proof positive of our good service. The ideas of "Quality plus Service" which have governed our dealings of the past will control our policies of the future. With high hopes that our Planter's Guide will aid you in the development and beautification of Western Canada, I am,

Yours for better homes,

Theodore A. Torgeson,

Managing-Director.

OUR POLICY POINTS

1. We pay express or freight charges on shipments made to any station in Western Canada.

2. No charges are made for boxing and packing the order or for containers, moss, paper, etc. We use great care in packing the orders—it insures healthy trees.

3. We line all boxes and bales with paper. It costs more but it keeps out wind and frost. We spend over a thousand dollars a year for paper alone.

4. We guarantee safe arrival. Orders lost or damaged in transit are refilled free.

5. Stock is guaranteed true to name. If mistake occurs full replace is made free of charge.

6. Our Main Policy is to fill orders with the Finest, Healthiest, Hardest trees grown in the north, for the same price or less than you would pay for inferior stock.

7. Only varieties that have been proved absolutely hardy in the Prairie Provinces are offered for sale.

8. All stock that fails to grow will be replaced for a period of two years at half price.

9. Our unrivalled Service provides full Planting and Cultural Instructions, as well as the free services of our Landscape Gardening Department.

10. Satisfaction is certain. We aim to treat every customer fairly and honestly. All of our salesmen, Nursery employees and members of the office staff are proud of the record made by the Prairie Nurseries, Limited, and exert every effort to give **Satisfactory Service**. The secret of the rapid growth of our business can be found in Mr. Torgeson's letter on page 4.

PLANTING AND CULTURAL INSTRUCTIONS

(Important. Read the following directions very carefully.)

PREPARING GROUND. Prepare ground well. The soil should be **plowed or spaded as deeply as possible; the deeper the better**. The dirt should be turned up at least twelve inches. Deep plowing makes a reservoir to hold moisture and feeds the trees through a dry season. It will enable the roots to develop rapidly and make the trees grow. The roots will grow deep and prevent winter killing.

EXPOSURE. Fully fifty per cent. of the failures to grow are due to exposure of the trees after they have left the nursery. In handling stock the roots should not be uncovered and exposed to the sun and wind at any time. If you are not ready to plant as soon as you take your stock home, wet the roots thoroughly and then cover them with dirt in some convenient place in the garden. Careful handling in this way will save many disappointments.

STOCK RECEIVED IN THE FALL should be buried for winter protection as follows: Select a convenient location where water will not stand. Dig a slanting trench the length of the longest tree, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep at the end for the roots and 10 inches at the top end. Trench should be wide enough to allow the stock to be well spread apart as the dirt must be packed in thoroughly so as to allow no air spaces. Mud the roots thoroughly in thick mud. Then put trees in trench, sift the dirt on and cover up the entire tree, root, body and branch. When dirt is all on, tramp the surface down hard to turn water. As soon as

ground has frozen about six inches, cover trench with enough manure or straw to prevent alternate freezing and thawing. Remove the covering about May 1st. Take away soil gradually for a period of from a week to ten days so that trees when taken from ground will be entirely free from frost. Do not leave trees in ground after May 15th.

PRUNING AND TRIMMING. In the north, the best time to trim trees is about June 1st. Pruning should be done every year so as to keep the trees in proper shape without having to cut out large branches. Cut off about one-half inch from the ends of the principal roots in a slanting direction on the under side, just before the tree is planted. This presents a freshly cut surface to the soil and greatly aids the process of starting new roots. As soon as the tree is planted, trim out all unnecessary branches so as to make it about even on all sides. **Then cut off one-third to one-half from each remaining branch.** This is done to throw the first year's growth of the tree into the establishment of roots and not let it expend its energy in a lot of useless branches.

PLANTING. Make holes large enough to admit the roots without cramping or bending. After trimming the roots, dip them in good thick mud and then plant immediately. Sift fine, rich surface soil among the roots, just enough to cover, so the boot will not injure them, then with the heel and with all the weight and strength you can command, **stamp the earth down until it is solid.** Fill in a little more dirt and repeat the stamping until the hole is nearly full. Then fill the rest of the hole with loose dirt and leave it pitching toward the tree from all directions. **Never use manure near roots.** If it is properly set, you can't pull it up. **The same general rules apply to transplanting everything, from a strawberry plant to a shade tree.** It is a common mistake to plant a tree and then round up the surplus dirt around it. The proper way is to throw away the surplus dirt and leave the tree in the centre of a dish, which will gather the moisture toward the roots. This dish should be from four to eight feet in diameter according to the size of the tree. Be certain to set trees deep in soil, where they will be safe from early summer droughts. Plant them deeper than they stood in the nursery, thus bring roots deep down into cool, damp earth.

CULTIVATION. In the orchard and timber lot, and also in the shelter belt where the ground is level enough to permit, the surface of the soil should be cultivated just as thoroughly as a field of potatoes. Keep the weeds down and a dust blanket on the surface to catch and retain the moisture. On side-hills or in the lawn where the entire space cannot be cultivated, a circular "dish" 4 to 8 feet in diameter should be left around each tree; keep this covered with mulching. Stop cultivating about August 1st so that trees will mature before fall frost comes. After ceasing cultivation cover ground with rotted chaff or straw. The following spring cultivate this into the soil and repeat work of first season. Follow sensible Dry-Farming methods in growing trees as well as in growing grains or vegetables.

MULCHING INSTEAD OF CULTIVATION. Tree Planters in many parts of the West have found that better results have been secured through mulching planted area with rotted chaff or flax straw, to a depth of six inches, instead of making a mulch through cultivation, as is done if directions in preceding paragraph are followed. If rotted chaff or flax straw mulching is used, it is not

necessary to cultivate the ground at all. This form of mulching should be used only after ground has been put into good condition. The mulch should be replenished each year until leaves form a sufficient natural mulch. "Do not use manure as a mulch," is the advice of these planters.

MULCHING is of vital importance, and should never be neglected. It prevents the moisture from escaping, and maintains an equitable temperature about the roots. The material used may be rotted chaff, flax straw, sawdust or tanbark, which should be spread on the surface around the tree for a space of from four to five feet, and three to six inches deep. Bearing trees may be benefited by mulching heavily in the winter, which will tend to prevent an early development of the fruit buds, enabling them to escape the effects of late frosts.

EVERGREEN CULTURE: Full directions for planting and caring for Evergreens will be found in the Evergreen Section of this pamphlet.



*Poplars and Manitoba Maples planted by us on Third Street, Estevan,
two years before photo was taken.*

RECOMMENDATIONS BY DOMINION HORTICULTURIST

Below are given valuable excerpts from Bulletin No. 19, Second Series, issued by F. E. Buck, B.S.A., Assistant to the Dominion Horticulturist.

The following trees have all been tested at the Branch Experimental Farms in Western Canada and are recommended for western conditions:—

DECIDUOUS TREES—

Box Elder or Manitoba Maple (*Acer Negundo*).
 Paper or Canoe Birch (*Betula papyrifera*).
 Siberian Pea Tree (*Caragana arborescens*).
 Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata*).
 Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*).
 Russian Poplar (*Populus petrowskyana*).
 Laurel-leaved Willow (*Salix pentandra*).
 Veronesh or Golden Willow (*Salix Voronesh*).
 Sharp-leaved Willow (*Salix daphnoides*), (*acutifolia*).
 Basswood or Linden (*Tilia americana*).
 American Elm (*Ulmus americana*).
 Tamarack or Larch (*Larix laricina*).
 Mountain Ash (*Pyrus Aucuparia*).

EVERGREENS—

White Spruce (*Picea canadensis*).
 Black Spruce (*Picea mariana*).
 Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*).
 Jack Pine (*Pinus Banksiana*).
 Rocky Mountain Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*).

Soils and Watering

None of the trees recommended in this pamphlet is fastidious as to soil. Most of them will do well in any soil, except the heavy clays or very poor soil of the excavation type. In planting, if these soils are encountered they should be dug out and an area of several square yards filled in with a load or two of soil from a well-cultivated field. A swampy soil is less likely to be encountered; should it occur, however, without some drainage very few of the trees would succeed, except the Red Maple, the Poplars and the Willows.

When trees are planted in soils of a very gravelly type they must be watered for some few months after planting, and until they are established. A large quantity of water should be applied each time so that it will soak into a distance of several feet. A watering of this nature once a week should be sufficient.

Distances Apart

The area of the root system of any tree is generally equal to, and in a few cases, greater than the spread of the branches above ground. Therefore, if the branches of two trees meet, their root systems will interlock, and it is important to take this into consideration in the planting and care of street trees, otherwise the proper provision of an adequate feeding area may be overlooked. Trees may be slowly starved to death in which case, many of their large limbs die and disfigurement of once handsome trees is the result.

OUR SERVICE PLEASES PROMINENT WEYBURN CITIZEN

Dear Sirs:

As long as your company carries out the idea of being of real service to its customers, you need not fear the competition of outside nurseries. Your company is rendering a distinct service when it educates its salesmen in Landscape Gardening. I have just returned from Southern California and while there have viewed the work of professional landscape architects. The work done for me last year by the representative of the Prairie Nurseries Limited is in conformance with the work I have seen. I take pleasure in recommending this work and am showing my satisfaction by giving a repeat order for \$150.00.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Frank B. Moffet, Weyburn, Sask.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

MANITOBA MAPLE (*Acer Negundo*):—(Also called the Manitoba Ash Leaf and Box Elder.) This tree has been the universal favorite with Canadian planters. It makes a rapid growth while young. Its foliage makes a splendid shade. When grown in the open where it gets an abundance of sunlight, its leaves develop so rapidly that it needs to be constantly pruned to prevent it becoming scrubby. But if pruned often it continues its rapid growth. Some of the finest street trees in the cities of Western Canada are the Manitoba Maples. Trees grown from seed collected farther south have a tendency to freeze back, but those grown by our Nursery are raised from native seed. The ability of this tree to withstand drought, its rapid growth, its spreading branches and dark green foliage will always make it a popular tree with Northwestern planters. It is a splendid nurse tree to plant alternately with the Green Ash.



*Block of 4,500—6 to 8 ft. Manitoba Maples in our Nursery.
Manager Torgeson and Foreman Johnson.*

GREEN ASH (*Fraxinus-Lanceolate*):—This tree is valuable for general planting in Saskatchewan. While it grows a little more slowly the first few years than the Manitoba Maple, with proper cultivation it makes good growth, and in fifteen years it will surpass the Box Elder. It continues to improve year by year for it does not die out in fifteen or twenty years as does the Cottonwood. Its leaves keep a dark green color when all other leaves are gone. Dry or wet, it makes a regular, steady growth. It thrives especially when planted so as to receive the shade from such trees as the Manitoba Maple. This is one of the best trees to plant on these prairies, either for street trees or grove planting.

PROMISES US HIS FUTURE BUSINESS

Dear Sirs,—

The nursery stock which we have received from you is second to none, as is also the manner in which your agents have looked after the deliveries and growing of same. All my orders in future, both for coal and nursery stock, go to Prairie Nurseries, Limited.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Nelson Docking, Talmage, Sask.

Dear Sirs,—

Kindly send me new price list. Last year received 100 Green Ash and 100 Norway Poplars from you. They all grew except four Norway Poplars.

Yours truly,

(Signed) F. M. Livingston, Hearne, Sask.

RUSSIAN POPLAR (*Populus Petrowskyana*):—A fine tree for the upland either as a shade tree or in windbreaks. Extremely hardy, thoroughly acclimated and is unequalled in light soil. It has heavy dense foliage, similar to the Cottonwood but darker. This is probably the best poplar for general planting in Western Canada.



A Row of Norway Poplars.

NORWAY POPLAR:—This tree is the answer to the demand of our people for quick results. The Norway Poplar will produce more timber, more shade and shelter in a given time, than any other tree known in this latitude. A few rows of Norway Poplar should always be planted at the back of every grove to add height, and give protection from winds.

NORTHWEST POPLAR. This is a distinct variety native to the Turtle Mountains of North Dakota. It is undoubtedly a native cross between the Balm of Gilead and some Poplar, perhaps, the Cottonwood. It rivals the Cottonwood in growth and hardiness but possesses much heavier foliage and a better head. It has the large beautiful leaf of the Balm of Gilead.

OUR TREES—THE BEST SHIPPED INTO WILKIE

Gentlemen,—

We are instructed by the town hall committee to express to you their satisfaction at the trees forwarded. **These came in excellent shape and are undoubtedly the best shade trees shipped into Wilkie.** They are exceptionally straight and have a remarkable quantity of fibrous roots.

Yours truly, T. A. Dinsley, Town Clerk, Wilkie, Sask.



Field of Russian Poplars in our Nurseries.

COTTONWOOD (*Populus Deltoides*):—This is a pioneer tree and has been planted generally because of its rapid growth. It is a splendid tree when grown where it can have sufficient moisture after the first few years. The Cottonwood is distinguished by wood which has a fair value both as fuel and timber and has about as fine a finish as the Basswood. Our 2 to 4 foot transplanted Cottonwoods are the most satisfactory to plant in shelter belts.

THE SILVER POPLAR (*Populus Nivea*):—Sometimes called Silver Maple or White Poplar. In ornamental plantings it is particularly useful on account of the striking foliage effects. The under side of the leaves are a clean silvery white, contrasting remarkably with the dark green of the upper surface.

CAROLINA POPLAR:—Variety Poplar but not as hardy as Norway, Russian and Northwest. Cannot be recommended.

RUSSIAN GOLDEN WILLOW (*Salix Vitellina Aurea*):—This is still the most largely planted willow for a snow fence to the shelter belt. The demand continues strong because it has made good. It is a very valuable tree for wind-breaks, makes a close and quick growing hedge. It protects the other trees and keeps out the drying winds. Two rows around a plantation will prove a great protection. This is a hardy tree and should be planted generously on every farm. If properly trimmed it will grow to be a large tree.

LAUREL LEAF WILLOW (*Salix Pentandra*):—The Laurel Leaf Willow has become a great favorite throughout the Northwest. A very beautiful sight is a field of these young willows growing in the nursery or in a hedge row. The dark, rich olive green surface of the leaves, with their silvery backs, attracts the attention and holds the eye in admiration. The Laurel is the most beautiful and striking of all the willows. To keep the Laurel Willow at its best, it should be trimmed back every year. It will then produce heavy, dense foliage. This tree is used extensively in parks, where dark rich foliage effects are desired. Many city residents use them for hedges by trimming them back each season. They are especially fine for hedges upon the farm. Their dense, low grading, bush formation make them an ideal break to stop the surface winds, and to act as a snow fence in the winter. One or more rows of these should be growing on the outside of every grove. The Laurel Leaf Willow, when properly used, is one of our most valuable trees.



Laurel Willow as a Hedge

DIAMOND WILLOW:—A strong, sturdy growing Willow. It has characteristic, silvery grey foliage and is rich and ornamental.

THE WHITE WILLOW (*Salix Regalis*):—We believe these trees will be planted much more extensively in the next ten years. They have a strong, vigorous growth when planted on nearly all prairie soil. They can be grown much thicker upon the ground than the Cottonwood, and in the average soil will grow nearly as rapidly. "They do not begin dying out at an early age, as does the Cottonwood. The timber is well suited for fuel, also makes good posts, especially when treated with creosote." "The posts, if cut in winter, peeled and seasoned, will last longer than the regular White Ash posts. When cut down it will sprout up much more rapidly than the first growth. This makes a never-ending growth. A tract of land planted with the White Willow at the end of ten or twelve years should bring a yearly income of \$25.00 per acre.

COMMON GOLDEN WILLOW (*Salix Vitellina*, Var. *Britzensis*):—This is very similar in appearance to the Russian Golden Willow, but is not as vigorous a grower, and is not as hardy for our prairies. Many planters who have received this when they have ordered the Russian Golden Willow have been much disappointed.

ELM (*Ulmus Americana*):—A native of the North. Its best place is the city yard or street, where large specimens are planted. It is not a satisfactory tree for grove planting as it grows slow while small, and the seedlings are not very hardy. Every grove and yard should have a few large specimens. This tree is a native of Saskatchewan. Its wide spreading and overhanging branches give shade without obstructing the view, hence it has become the favorite yard and street tree from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We secure our seed from the finest native Elms in the Province. We do not advise the planting of seedlings, but large trees transplant readily.

MT. ASH (*Pyrus Aucuparia*):—A hardy, ornamental tree well adapted to lawn planting. During fore part of summer, it is covered with white flowers. These are followed by clusters of bright red berries, which adorn the tree long after the frost has denuded it. These trees are especially valuable for landscape gardening.



European Mountain Ash.



*A Block of Russian Poplars in our Nurseries.
Estevan in the Distance.*

WHITE BIRCH (*Belula Populifolia* and *Papyrifera*):— This is sometimes called the Canoe Birch. This beautiful tree is native to Alberta. We are growing a strain that is absolutely hardy on our prairies. Its chalky white bark and striking foliage make it a very desirable lawn tree. It will stand almost any amount of cold, and is often found as far north as the Hudson Bay regions. A group of birch and evergreens make a pleasing picture on the lawn. Every grove should contain a few of these white barked trees.

CUT LEAF WEEPING BIRCH (*Betula-Pendula Laciniata*):—This is one of the most beautiful trees for the lawn. Its silvery white bark makes a striking contrast to the dark red twigs and drooping leaves. It is hardy where it can obtain sufficient moisture. It is easily affected by drought and will not live to attain the ripe old age of the American White Birch in this prairie region.

HACKBERRY (*Celtis Occidentallis*):—A rugged, hardy native tree, grows to good size, makes a fine shapely shade tree. It resembles the native oak in appearance. It is valuable for ornament and shade.

CHOKE CHERRY (*Prunus Demissa*):—This tree is native to the Northwest and is found growing in the coulees and along the borders of streams. Its banks of white blossoms are among the first signs to announce that spring has arrived. Later in the summer it is loaded with masses of dark red fruit. This tree is absolutely hardy and, like the white birch, should be used in small quantities to secure variety in landscape effects.

HAS CONFIDENCE IN OUR BUSINESS METHODS

Dear Sirs,—

I wish you would ship me 300 good trees for grove or shelter belt, Poplars or Cottonwood. I want something that grows fast. I got some Poplars from you a couple of years ago that are doing very good. Ship to

THOS. LAURENCE, Assiniboia, Sask.



Elms near Entrance to Field No. 2

EVERGREENS

Evergreens are a success on our prairies. Each year sees a much larger number planted. The swamp evergreens of Manitoba and Minnesota will not stand the driving winds of this section. But there are many absolutely hardy evergreens that are native to Western Canada that will thrive. We specialize in these varieties. Such trees as the Black Hill Spruce, the White Spruce, the Colorado Blue Spruce, the Scotch Pine, and western Jack Pine will all grow and thrive.

There is nothing that makes as valuable a windbreak, or give as cheerful an appearance to a home, especially in the winter time, as evergreens. A single row of evergreens are as effective a windbreak as several rows of deciduous trees. A mistaken opinion exists that evergreens are hard to transplant. The truth is that they will be sure to grow if they are properly handled.

Rules for Planting Evergreens

The following ten rules for setting evergreens are given by Clarence Wedge, of Albert Lea, Minnesota, an evergreen specialist and if followed will mean successful trees.

1st. Take the trees from the delivery and as soon as you get home put them in your house cellar without opening the package.

2nd. As soon as possible mark or stake out the place for the trees in land prepared for a garden.

3rd. Prepare a large pail or tub half full of mud about the thickness of common paint. Take it to the cellar, unpack the trees and place them into the pail with their roots in the mud.

4th. Keeping their roots in the mud, take the pail of trees to the place marked for them and begin setting them one at a time, a little deeper than they stood in the nursery, and as fast as the holes are dug.

5th. Do not use water in setting, but throw in fine moist dirt next to the roots and pack the dirt solid as you fill the hole, leaving only an inch or two of loose dirt on top.

6th. Cultivate the ground all summer keeping it clean and mellow, just like a garden, or if single trees set in your yard, keep a space 8 feet across mellow and free from grass and weeds.

7th. Use no manure. We have set evergreens in banks of clean sand and beds of pure clay with perfect success.

8th. Do not water them. But depend upon clean and regular cultivation.

9th. Chickens won't hurt them, but other stock must be kept away.

10th. LOOK OUT! If the roots of evergreens are exposed to the sun and air for a minute or two they are likely to die.

PINES

PONDEROSA PINE:—(Also called Yellow and Bull Pine). It succeeds especially well on dry soil and thrives with less moisture than any other evergreen. When well established it becomes a rapid growing tree. It has been known to grow two feet in a season. It is not affected by the drying winds. The large sizes are rather hard to transplant but the seedling sizes 12 to 18 inches, 18 to 24 inches and 2 to 3 feet, transplant readily and thrive.

JACK PINE (*Pinus Divaricata*):—This is also a native of Western Canada. It is the most rapid grower of all pines. It is extremely hardy, doing well on poor soil. It makes a splendid windbreak and grove and is especially valuable for giving a background to the slower growing spruces.

SCOTCH PINE (*Pinus Sylvestris*):—A very satisfactory and beautiful pine for this section. A rapid grower with heavy foliage, and the most ornamental of all pines.

NORWAY PINE (*Pinus Resinosa*):—A well known pine found in the northern forests and is considered one of the most ornamental varieties. It is of vigorous growth and hardy in all situations. The Norway Pine makes a very satisfactory tree in groups with the Scotch Pine, Jack Pine, etc.

SPRUCES

BLACK HILL SPRUCE (*Picea Nigra*):—This was originally the same variety as the White Spruce, but has become native to the Black Hills of South Dakota. It is more dense and pretty than its parent and its many years in a drying western climate have made it thoroughly hardy and resistant to drying winds. This is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful of all evergreens, and is especially pleasing in home yards and parks. We ship choice specimens of this variety, dug with the original ball of earth and carefully burlapped.

WHITE SPRUCE (*Picea Alba*):—A well known native tree and one of the best ornamental evergreens for all purposes. It forms a loosely symmetrical tree with rather pendant branches toward the base. It has a dense, bluish-green foliage. This species endures heat and drought better than most other Evergreens of true ornamental value.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE (*Picea Pungens Glauca*):—This hardy evergreen is native to the Rocky Mountains and is absolutely hardy in this region. We have never known it to winter-kill or fail through drought. The color varies from a dark green to a shining silvery blue. These "blue shiners" are undoubtedly the queens of ornamental evergreens and command a fancy price. The green shade specimens are also choice trees and can be secured at popular prices.



Hedge Black Hill Spruce.

FRUIT GROWING

Planters can be assured that they can grow small and large fruits of Russian and Northern origin in Saskatchewan and the north-west generally. It has taken some years of patient experiment both as to varieties and methods and while there is much to be learned, the man who resolves to give his trees reasonable care and attention can be assured of success. We describe the hardy, limited number of varieties of Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Cherries, Apples, Crab Apples and Plums that are known as vigorous "ironclad" varieties recommended by our grower and by the experimental stations.

LOCATION OF ORCHARD

In selecting a place to plant an orchard, if possible choose a location on a northern exposure with a protection from the south and west. Where this is not available or where the planting has to be done on the level, place the rows running east and west. Between each two rows plant a quick growing hedge such as the Russian Artemesia. This is approximately equal to a northern exposure.

This nursery plants annually thousands of Apple trees, grafted on Crab Apple roots which insure the trees against root killing. We also bud our Plums and Compass Cherries on Wild Plum seedlings. So every year we have, ready for the homes of the Prairie Provinces, a supply of healthy, young, three year old, fruit trees that are acclimated. (See article on Budding and Grafting under head of Plums and Cherries).

VARIETIES RECOMMENDED

We wish to call your special attention to a few varieties that, upon test have proven to be superior. These varieties are the Carrie Gooseberry, the Perfection Currant, the Sunbeam Raspberry, the Everbearing Strawberry, the Compass Cherry, the Hibernial and Wealthy Apples, the Whitney and Virginia Crab Apples, the Hanson Hybrid, Desota and Terry Plums. An orchard of the above cannot be equalled for the west.

There are several reasons why Western Canada farmers should find profit in fruit raising:

FIRST: The soil conditions are ideal. Fruit trees prefer a well drained sandy loam with a heavy subsoil. The same is true of small fruits, especially strawberries. It would be hard to pick out another province with better soil conditons than that of Saskatchewan.



Rocky Mt. Cherries in our Nurseries—in Field No. 3

SECOND: In spite of the common notion, our climate is good for the growing of hardy fruits. It has a closed winter. Those climates that alternately thaw and freeze are more trying on vegetation than a consistently closed winter. Winter holds on longer here and Spring comes with a rush. Our Spring is more safe than that of Ontario. After a short spring, come our delightful days with their long hours of daylight and sunshine, long hours to grow and mature. Plums and Compass Cherries get in ahead of the early frost and apples don't mind it. There is a mistaken notion that causes people to pick their apples before they are ripe to avoid the frost. Leave the apples on the trees to ripen. They will stand six degrees of freezing weather without harm.

It is necessary, however, that the young trees planted must be Northern grown. Upon their ability to ripen their wood and go into winter quarters perfectly dormant, depends their hardiness. That is what hardiness means.

THIRD: The strongest reason why people should plant plenty of fruit trees is the exceptional condition of the market. The eastern fruit grower that receives seventy cents a bushel for apples or ten cents per quart for berries can make money, yet our people must pay more than twice this for all fruit. The difference goes to the several middlemen and railroads. With these high prices that are sure to continue many years, fruit growing is one of our most profitable occupations. THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE IS PASSING. IT IS NOW TIME TO PLANT FRUITS.

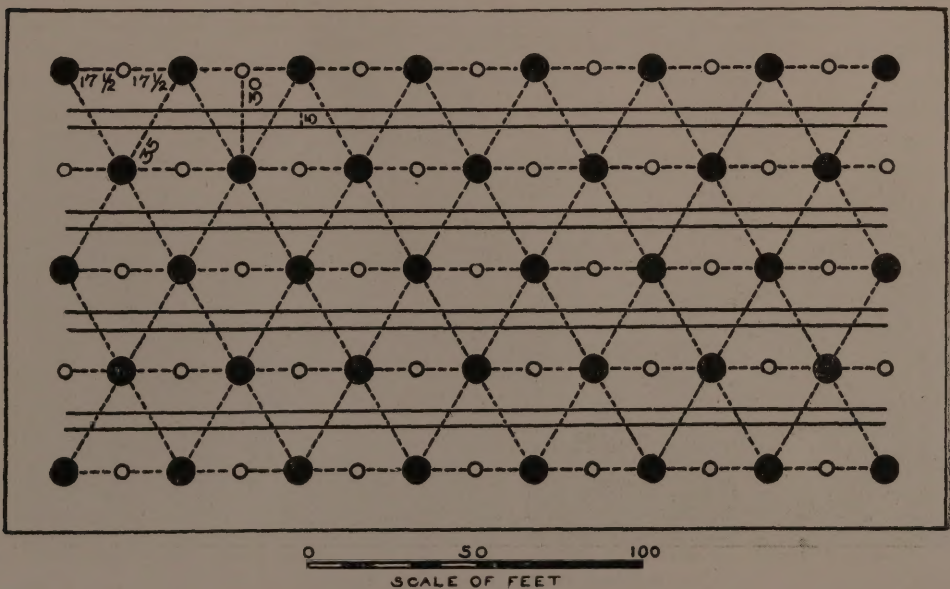
TRIANGULAR METHOD OF ORCHARD PLANTING

This plan shows an acre block, 270 ft. by 156 ft. planted with permanent apple and crab apple trees, plum and cherry trees and small fruits. This is the most suitable plan for anyone starting in the fruit business. Every foot of land is utilized to the best advantage.

● Denotes permanent Apple and Crab Apple trees planted 35 ft. apart.

○ Denotes fillers, Plums and Cherries, planted $17\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from permanent Apple trees.

= Denotes double rows of Small Fruits, such as Raspberries, Strawberries, Currants, Gooseberries, etc., between the rows of trees.



APPLES

PATTEN'S GREENING:—Originated by C. G. Patten. Season November to January. Fruit large, a yellowish green color with a blush of red on cheek toward the sun; flesh yellowish white, core small, flavor a pleasant sub-acid. The tree is a vigorous spreading grower and exceptionally hardy. We believe this is the leading apple for western planters, and urge our people to make their heaviest planting of Patten's Greening.

HIBERNAL:—Introduced from Russia, where it grows in colder climates than ours. It is our hardiest apple. It is adopted by Horticulturists as the standard of hardiness. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower. It is planted by our leading orchardists and used to top-work our choice varieties. Fruit of Hiberna is large, irregular, greenish yellow with dull bronze red on sunny side, flesh acid not choice for eating, but very good for cooking. Will grow anywhere.

DUCHESS:—(Duchess of Oldenburg). Origin, Russia. Season August to September. Commonly known as the harvest apple. The fruit is large greenish yellow with red stripes. Flesh, light yellow, medium fine grained, firm. It has a pleasant acid flavor and is a great cooking favorite. While it is not a good keeper, every orchard should have a few Duchess for early use.

CRAB APPLES

WHITNEY (Hybrid):—One of our best fruits. Season August and September. Fruit large to very large for a hybrid; yellow, striped with red; flesh yellow, very juicy, and fine grained, flavor rich and almost sweet. This is really a small harvest apple. While not a good keeping apple, it is splendid for home uses. The tree is absolutely hardy, as hardy as a green ash; grows very upright and gives itself good protection from the wind.



A Block of our Hardy Crab Apples

DAKOTA:—A hardy, vigorous, thrifty growing tree good enough for a shade tree. Fruit similar to Transcendent, choice, of good quality. A splendid tree on which to topwork large apples.

TRANSCENDENT :—The standard of quality. Season September; fruit medium to large; color brownish yellow with blush of carmine; flesh firm and crisp, yellowish, fine grained, very juicy, acid. The tree is hardy but subject to blight.

SIBERIAN (P. Baccata) :—A small spreading tree with compact crown. Flowers are white. The fruit is yellow, tinged with red. Extremely hardy. Has received considerable notice for its use as a hardy, grafting stock for the north. There is considerable variation in the color of both fruit and flowers.

CRAB APPLES PROVE SATISFACTORY

Gentlemen :—

All the Crab Apple trees grew. The Crab Apples were the Whitney and Hyslop varieties, and I can recommend these varieties to anyone desiring to purchase Crab Apple trees.

When I require more trees, I will be glad to place my order with your firm.

(Signed) JAS. McCRINDLE, Glen Ewen, Sask.

PLUMS AND CHERRIES

The Plum is still the leading fruit for the Northwest. The fruit breeders of all lands have used these rich, prolific hardy varieties for a base to breed new commercial varieties. These horticulturists aim to unite the flavor, and the heavy bearing habits of the native plum with plums of larger size and better shipping qualities. (See Terry description).

The wild plums have been native to the valleys of the Northwest for centuries, and, unlike the apple, are at home here. They possess a sturdy constitution in roots, branches and fruit buds that make them iron-clad in the most extreme and trying seasons of our climate. Given good soil and proper cultivation, these plums can be relied upon to yield loads of fruit annually that will fill the cellar shelves with jelly, jam and sauce—the most delicious in the world. The money spent for dried apples and dried prunes would place on every farm a splendid orchard of early and late plums. And they would live and grow in value, and produce again and again.

BUDDING AND GRAFTING :—The choice varieties of plums that have been developed by breeding such as the Terry, Opata and the Compass Cherry, are grown by nurseries through grafting or budding upon seedling plum roots. Eastern and southern nurseries often graft upon the tender seedlings, raised from southern plums, or even peach trees. These, when planted upon our northern prairies, will root kill in the winter time. Our nursery hires pickers to gather the native wild plums in large quantities. The pits or seeds are washed out and planted to raise seedlings. The second year's seedlings are transplanted, and upon these sturdy stocks are budded the Terry and DeSota, the Compass, the Opata and other plums. The buds are taken from healthy trees growing in our own orchards. The trees thus raised are above suspicion, and can be depended upon to grow, thrive and produce. Plum trees grown in this manner are worth more money than tender stock, but this nursery does not ask it. It is our ambition to have a successful plum and cherry orchard on every farm.

TERRY:—This is one of the finest plums grown in the Northwest. The fruit is very large. The color is a deep red overlaid with satiny purple. The flesh is firm. It has a most delicious flavor. The tree is a rapid and vigorous grower, well shaped, and covered with shiny, broad green leaves. It is often planted as an ornamental tree upon the lawn. This tree is particularly at home on our northwestern soil. We recommend that heavy plantings be made of Terry.

DESOTA:—Fruit of medium size, yellow to orange overlaid with a touch of crimson. Flesh sweet and juicy, of a fine flavor and quality. The DeSota can always be depended upon to bear its annual heavy crop.

OPATA:—(Indian word meaning Bouquet). One of the famous Hansen Hybrids. One year old trees set fruit buds freely. Five to six foot trees transplanted will bear the next year. This variety is a cross between the Sand Cherry and the Gold Plum, a very large variety of the Japanese plum for which \$3,000 was paid when first introduced. The Opata tree resembles the plum in the habit of growth. The fruit is one inch or more in diameter. It is a dark purplish red with blue bloom; flesh is green and firm; flavor pleasant, partakes of the rich sweetness of the Gold Plum. It is excellent for eating out of hand as well as for table and cooking purposes. The pit is small. It bears as early as the second week in August. This is greatly in its favor, as at that season there is very little fruit of any kind. The tree being hardy and a great bearer, is certain to become popular throughout the northwest and the country at large as soon as its merits are known. May be planted with the Terry to good advantage.



Opata (reduced).

WOLF:—A hardy western native plum. Fruit round-oval, large; color, crimson over orange, with bluish bloom, flesh yellow and of good flavor and quality. Tree, beautiful and symmetrical.

CONSERVATIVE LEADER PLEASED WITH TREES

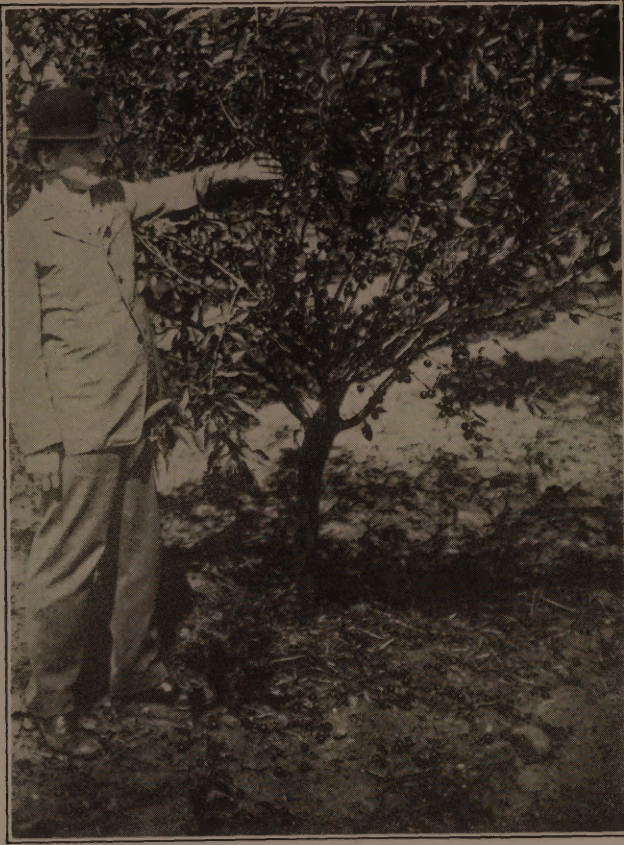
Dear Sirs:—

I take pleasure in writing you re the nursery stock shipped me last spring, and to say that the shipment arrived in good order. The shipment consisted of 130 Willows, 32 Maples, 4 Plum and 10 Cherry trees, and of this number only two plants died. The others all did well and made good growth during the summer. Wishing you every success.

Yours faithfully, C. C. SMITH, Carnduff, Sask.

COMPASS CHERRY

This fruit was originated by H. Knudson, and is a cross between the Sand Cherry and the American plum. It has won its way into the hearts of the planters on its merits alone. It is being grown successfully as far north as Saskatoon and Edmonton. The demand for this fruit the last few years has been so great that all Northwestern Nurseries have been obliged to stop the sale before the end of the season.



Compass—Three Years Old.

The early bearing qualities of this tree is remarkable. Young trees bear in the Nursery row before they are dug for shipping. Many customers write us that trees bear the same season they are planted. In appearance, the fruit is something like the wild plum and something like the tame cherry. As it ripens it changes from a green to a bright red, then turning to a reddish black. Many growers make the mistake of picking the fruit before it is fully ripe and before the finest flavor is developed. The quality of the fully ripened Compass is pleasing with the tender flesh and juiciness characteristic of the cherry. For canning the Compass is valuable, and makes excellent fruit for pies, sauce and jellies.

EARLY RICHMOND:—We do not consider the true Cherries as hardy as the Compass, but can recommend the Early Richmond as the hardiest of the Sour Cherries. It is an early red, acid cherry; valuable for cooking. Ripens through July. Tree a free grower, healthy and very productive.

COMPASS FRUIT DURING DROUGHT YEAR

Sirs :—

This is to certify that in 1914 I had a good many Plums and Compass Cherries on my trees, and most all of them got ripe in good shape. I also have small red Cherries and High Bush Cranberries that ripen every year when spring is right.

Halbrite, Sask.

Yours truly,

(Signed) FRED NORDQUIST.

SMALL FRUITS

Currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries are native to the Province, growing wild along the river valleys where they are protected from the prairie fires. The new and improved varieties of the small fruits are equally hardy and much superior to the wild varieties, especially in bearing qualities and size of fruits. In a country where large fruit is so scarce, and where the fruit demands such a high price, every farmer and every man with a backyard should grow all his family can use of these easily grown small fruits.



Terry Plum in Bloom.

They will furnish the table the year round with berries, sauce, jam, jellies, etc., of the most delicious flavor. There is a great opportunity near every village and city of the state for growers to make big returns by growing small fruits for the market. The loam soil of Saskatchewan is exactly suited to these fruits. Advice will be gladly given by this Company to those planning a small fruit farm.

CURRENTS

Currants thrive best in a rich loamy soil. **They should be set in rows about six feet apart and about four feet apart in the row. Keep the old wood well trimmed out.** A half dozen thrifty shoots will make more and larger fruit than a crowded bush. The first season **allow three good shoots to grow**, and the next spring trim these back slightly, thus permitting the new shoots to grow. Give good cultivation.

PERFECTION:—One of the latest introductions and recognized by all fruit growers as the one best currant. This famous fruit won the berry medal in the State of New York, and was also awarded the highest fruit prize given at the Pan-American Exposition. The berry is bright red, large, and hangs in great clusters on the bush. In quality, it is said to be superior to anything on the market to-day, being of a rich, mild, sub-acid flavor with plenty of pulp and few seeds. The difficulty of starting new plants keeps the price of this splendid berry rather high, but ten dollars worth of these plants will produce as much fruit and of better quality than the same money invested in other varieties.

RED CROSS:—One of the best new improved currants in the market. Ripens in mid season and produces a large quantity of fruit; flavor mild and pleasant. The leaves of the plant are so dense as to hide the canes from view, which gives it splendid protection.

LONDON MARKET :—This is one of the best currants for this region. It seems to be especially at home in Saskatchewan. The bush is a vigorous grower and upright, fruit is medium to large, and hangs in large clusters. Color, dark red with sprightly acid flavor. It is very productive, and can be depended upon to produce its annual large crop.

CHERRY:—One of the best of the old sorts. The fruit is large, deep red and rather acid. Cluster, rather short. The plants make an erect, stout, vigorous growth, are practically free from disease, and very productive.

WHITE GRAPE CURRANT:—This valuable fruit is too often overlooked by planters. The bush is a vigorous, hardy grower, very productive, with long clusters of large berries. The berries are a very attractive color and nearly transparent. This fruit possesses a mild, sweet flavor which makes it especially valuable for fresh sauce, pies, etc. Every garden should possess as many of these berries as the family can use while fresh. The White Grape is one of the parents of the Perfection, to which it has imparted its peculiar, choice flavor.

LEES PROLIFIC (Black):—An old and always popular English variety. The bush is large, robust and very productive. The berries are large, acid and of good quality for cooking. One of the hardiest black currants. These currants are easily grown, and we can heartily recommend them to the planters of the Canadian West.

SURPRISING GROWTH OF CURRANTS

Dear Sirs :—

I set out my trees and fruit bushes May 13th and 14th, just before the rains and in 12 days the Currants were all leaved out and there were several bunches of buds on them. **If upright business methods count for anything, you surely merit a large measure of success.**

(Signed) C. S. KINTER, Lang, Sask.



Block of 50,000 Progressive Strawberries in Field No. 1

(There are four other large blocks of Everbearing Strawberries in our Nurseries.)

GOOSEBERRIES

This fruit belongs strictly to the northern climate; does not succeed well in the south. A profitable fruit to grow, always yielding a large quantity of fruit for pies and sauce. The Carrie and Houghton varieties produce pretty, transparent pink jelly of excellent quality and flavor. The plants may be set in rows four feet apart and six feet apart in the rows and cultivated both ways for the first two seasons. Little pruning is required, and that is mainly to remove the stunted shoots and encourage vigorous new shoots. A judicious thinning in the head of the plant will let in air and sunlight that will prevent mildew.

CARRIE:—This variety easily takes first place in this section. It was originated by the veteran horticulturist Wyman Elliott. The bush is a vigorous grower, and gives an abundance of fine dark green foliage that is free from mildew. The bush has a tendency to grow more in the shape of a dwarf tree from a strong, central stem. The fruit is larger than Houghton, turns a deep maroon in color when ripe, and possesses an excellent flavor. As the wood matures the thorns are shed and the fruit can be easily picked without gloves. It commences to bear the year after planting, and produces a good crop of fruit annually.

HOUGHTON:—An enormously productive and always reliable variety. A vigorous grower, slender and spreading, not subject to mil-dew. The fruit is of medium size, smooth, turning pale red when fully ripe; tender and of good quality. It is a hardy and very satisfactory gooseberry to grow.

PEARL:—Said to be a cross between an English and an American variety. Hardy, free from mil-dew, and a good producer. Fruit, large and of good quality, having a thick skin.

TRANSPARENT:—A strong and vigorous grower of superior quality. A popular variety in the north. Free from mil-dew. Season medium; size large.

WANTS OUR SALESMAN TO CALL AGAIN

Gentlemen :—

Please give your agents instructions to call on me again this fall, as I want more fruit trees for the coming spring. What I planted last spring did well.

Yours truly,

Vanguard, Sask.

HERBERT WHITCHER.



Russian Artemesia Hedge—Note Poplar Trees to right.

RASPBERRIES

Raspberries are divided into three general classes : The reds, the blacks and the purples. But few of the black and purple raspberries have proven hardy in this climate, and with the exception of one variety, the Cumberland, are unprofitable to plant.

The red raspberries are the most satisfactory and profitable to grow. These are rivalled by only the strawberry as popular fruit. Many of the old varieties have suffered from the tops of the canes winter-killing. This has discouraged many planters. But there are several varieties, which with a little protection, can be depended upon for their annual crops of luscious berries; and one variety, the Sunbeam, seems quite hardy with no protection whatever. Plant raspberries three feet apart in the row and six feet between rows. **Do not allow the patch to run wild**, else they will produce but little fruit. Immediately after fruit is picked, cut out the canes that bore the fruit. **Thin out the weakest shoots so that only four or six strong canes are left to the hill**; these will be loaded with fruit. Good fertilization and cultivation are necessary. Set the cultivator shallow; wherever the roots are disturbed suckers will shoot up. Mulching can be used instead of cultivation.

Many prefer to bend the canes over in fall and cover the tips with earth. This will insure the future crop against winter killing of the fruit buds. They can be easily pulled out in the spring.

SUNBEAM :—Originated by Prof. Hansen, of the Experimental Station at Brookings, South Dakota. This is said to be the most hardy red raspberry grown. It is a vigorous grower with very heavy foliage. Fruit—somewhat similar to King. There is a constantly growing demand for Sunbeam because of its ability to stand the winter without protection.



Sunbeam Raspberries.

KING :—This variety originated in the Northwest and is one of the hardy sorts. Many fruit growers consider it the best of the early red raspberries. It is very productive of large, conical, rich, bright red berries, and altogether presents a very handsome appearance. The flavor is delicious and the berry is firm enough to ship well, and ripens early. This variety has borne good crops every year in the nursery row with no protection.

CUMBERLAND :—Black. Very large, sweet, firm, of good quality and very handsome appearance. The bush is a healthy grower, and is the only promising black variety.

LLOYDMINSTER BOARD OF TRADE.

Dear Sirs :—

I feel I would like to express my satisfaction in the stock received from you this spring, also the care which your Agent has taken in delivery of same. Everything arrived in splendid condition. Not even one strawberry plant has failed to grow, and the Lilac and Roses are fine.

Wishing you continued success, I am,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) H. HUXLEY.

Lloydminster, Sask.

Sec'y. Board of Trade.

ST. REGIS (Everbearing):—The variety has been aptly termed “the early till late raspberry, for it is the first red raspberry to give ripe fruit, while it continues to produce berries without intermission until late in October. Berries are bright crimson, of large size, and of surpassing quality—rich, sugary with full raspberry flavor. They are of exceedingly meaty, firm texture, and keep in good condition longer, after being gathered, than any other red raspberry. As a shipper, it is unexcelled. The canes are of stocky, strong growth with a great abundance of dark green leathery leaves.



St. Regis Everbearing Raspberries.

**DR. HOPKINS, UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN LECTURER, SUR-
PRISED WITH EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES**

Dear Sirs :—

The Everbearing Strawberries received from you last spring have been a great wonder to ourselves and the many people to whom we have shown them—flowering and fruiting away into September. The place in the garden in which the plants were put was one of the best, but they were vigorous and blossomed freely as well, making a number of runners. Mrs. Hopkins wishes me to ask you what to do with the suckers (runners), and when? We intend mulching, as per directions, with clean straw in a day or so. Thanking you for the courtesy and trusting to receive the information about the future handling of the plants, I remain,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) A. G. HOPKINS.

Prop. Stockwell Farms.



Progressive Everbearing—showing blossoms, green and ripe fruit on the same plant

STRAWBERRIES

"Doubtless God could have made a better berry than the strawberry, but doubtless God never did."—Ben Johnson.

The notion that strawberries are hard to raise or are uncertain is due to ignorance. The right method must be followed, but the right method is simple and easily understood. Strawberries require a very rich soil, full of humus. Ground that has been well manured a year before is best. Do not plow down coarse manure before planting. Set plants in rows, four feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row. **Trim off one-third of the roots** before the bunch is untied; set plants in same manner as cabbage plants, using a flat trowel or a piece of shingle. Spread roots; plant very firm, pressing firmly with the fingers; do not set too deeply, but plant crowns on a level with the ground, and water at once. **Water is most essential in the culture of this fruit.** The soil should not be wet, but it must be moist or the plants will not thrive; nor will they bear fruit abundantly or of good size with only a meagre supply of water. Cultivation should be continued throughout the first season, allowing no weeds to grow, and aiding runners to set young plants. Cultivation need not be deep, but it should be frequent. The finer the soil is pulverized the less water will escape from the subsoil. Mulch November first with six inches of clean straw; rake this straw between the rows about the fifteenth of April, leaving some chaff and litter in the rows to keep down the weeds and keep berries clean. Repeat the mulch process the following season. **The fruit stems should be pinched from all June bearing varieties** during the summer following planting. This throws the strength and vitality into the roots and develops a strong healthy plant that will give you a big crop of berries the following season.

All blossoms should be pinched off the Everbearing varieties **until the middle of July**. This will give your plant a good start, and it will produce better berries than if allowed to fruit immediately after planting. These methods sensibly followed, will bring an annual crop of the choicest of all fruits.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS BORE FRUIT FIRST YEAR

Dear Sirs :—

All the trees that you shipped me during the fall of 1916 grew. All but two of the one hundred Strawberry plants you mailed me last spring grew, and there was considerable fruit on these plants. I am very much pleased with the nursery stock you shipped me.

Yours very truly,

Macoun, Sask.

JAMES PENNY, Sr.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

The Sensation of the Fruit-Growing World.

First: The quality simply defies description. Far sweeter than the standard kinds. It is the flavor found only in the wild strawberry.

Second: The plants are extremely hardy; hardier than the standard sorts.

Third: The Progressive is a good plant-maker, thus providing for future berries.

Fourth: The plants produce a good crop the season they are set.

Progressive:—If no other fruit equals the strawberry, the strawberry itself has beat its own record, it has surpassed its own reputation in the development of the Progressive Everbearing. After careful investigation and testing we have selected this variety as the best for general cultivation.

The only reason that the sale of these plants has not been pushed the past two seasons is because nurserymen are hoarding and developing their supply to provide for the immense demand that is foreseen by all growers.

SPRING-BEARING STRAWBERRIES

SENATOR DUNLAP:—"Perfect blossom, will bear abundantly when planted alone. One of the best berries for all parts of Saskatchewan. The meat is bright red all through, and exceedingly juicy. The berry is firm, making a splendid keeper and shipper. Quality—first-class. Ripens early and continues fruiting through a long season.

MINNESOTA NO. 3:—As a June-bearing Strawberry, we can highly recommend Minnesota No. 3. It is a thrifty plant and a good bearer. This is a new variety, but we believe that, in time, it will take the place of the Senator Dunlap.



A few rows of our Caragana (Hedge-size)

RHUBARB

A productive vegetable for which everybody has a relish. A garden without it is incomplete. Too well known to need description. The following are the best varieties now in cultivation:

Linnaeus :—One of the oldest and best known varieties. Vigorous and productive.

Sweet Wine :—A later improvement on Linnaeus. A strong grower and very tender; of splendid flavor.

ASPARAGUS

Conover's Colossal :—Is probably the best known, as it is the oldest named variety under cultivation. It is still said to be the most reliable in some locations, as it is very vigorous and keeps the bed full of strong shoots.

RHUBARB COULD NOT BE BETTER

Dear Sirs :—

Please send me your new catalogue. The trees I got last year from you grew dandy and the Rhubarb could not be better.

(Signed) MRS. J. SIM, Adanac, Sask.

\$1,500 RECEIVED FOR A GROVE

Dear Sirs :—

I have prepared a large plot of ground on a quarter section which I have recently bought and expect to plant this to trees. My experience has shown me very forcibly that a grove on a farm will make it worth a great deal more in the eyes of a purchaser. I recently sold a quarter section which had a grove on it, which I planted three years ago. One of the questions asked by the purchaser in his correspondence before he saw the farm was: "Have you any ornamental trees and shrubs that beautify the place?" I sent him some kodak pictures of my grove, and am positive that this helped me to get \$1,500 more than I could otherwise receive for the farm. If you desire, I will be glad to send snapshots of this grove to any of your customers desiring it. The quarter section which I intend to improve by tree planting adjoins the quarter section which I have just sold. I purchased it for \$2,000 less than the quarter which I sold. I honestly believe that at least \$1,500 of this difference is represented by the grove which I had on the place I sold. Thanking you for any further information you send me in regard to planting of trees. I am,

Yours very truly,

Macoun, Sask.

F. F. J. BARSBY.



A part of a Block of Our One Year Old Rhubarb.



Entrance to Home Grounds of Prairie Nurseries, Limited.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

The art of Landscape gardening is gaining in prominence in Western Canada. Not only are landscape architects rapidly increasing, but the people today better understand the value of proper planting of parks and homes, and they are better able to appreciate and enjoy the beautiful things of nature when well arranged. The wise home maker today gives the same attention to the arrangement of his yard or grounds that he does to the building of his house. Real estate men realize the monetary value of attractive grounds and call in the service of a landscape gardener before placing property on the market.

Those people who are able to command the services of a trained architect should not attempt to plan planting of their grounds without expert advice. Indeed, the landscape architect should be consulted before the house is planned or placed, for he best understands the possibilities of the grounds. But every householder can study the main principles of this interesting art, and thus avoid the mistakes that are seen so often, and that offend the taste of an increasing number of people that do appreciate the "home beautiful." For the use of those who desire to improve their homes, and who wish to work modestly along the right lines, we offer the following brief discussion as a guide:

Trees, plants and shrubs are the materials of Mother Nature, and to imitate the best in nature, to secure the most pleasing and most natural effects with her materials, must be our aim. Therefore we must aim to avoid the artificial, the gaudy, the fantastical, and the mathematical arrangements as much as possible. **Plant trees and shrubs in groups rather than in straight lines.** In the forest a strong elm grows and there soon appears under its shelter a number of a younger generation to form a family group. Many an Elm group, an Oak group or Maple group has made the old home way down east famous. Thus it is also with shrubs. We never find a Dogwood, a Hawthorn, or a Wild Gooseberry planted in squares, eight feet apart. But find a pleasing family group of Hazel brush, Chokecherry or Sumac around which the country road has wound its way in a graceful curve. Plant shrubs in groups, the higher foliage shrubs inside, and bordering these with perennials and annual bloomers. Plant these masses at the back of the lawn, in the corners and along the side, by the porch and near the foundation.

Keep the Lawn open, planted to good grass only. Do not plant shrubs in the main lawn, avoid if possible the entrance of drives and walks, especially those of cement. Perhaps in no one way is poor taste so often shown as in the cluttering of the lawn with fancy flower beds in form of diamonds, hearts, initials, etc. These are difficult to maintain and a large part of the year are a mound of mud. If one plant fails to thrive, the picture aimed at is marred. A

space may be left at the base of shrubbery groups for the planting of flowers: these show to better advantage against the green background of the shrubs, and, when not in bloom, are unnoticed.

Hide unsightly objects such as outbuildings by massing in proper position, shrubs that grow to sufficient height. Retain the best views by leaving open ground or by the use of low shrubs. If privacy is desired do not hesitate to plant liberally of large growing shrubs along the front, leaving a few open views. Often a glimpse is better than an entire view.

Unite the house and grounds by the liberal use of the finer shrubs in foundation planting. This gives the house a less bold look and also gives the appearance of belonging there, and of being a part of the whole picture. The trees, the shrubs, the flowers and the lawn and house must all harmonize, each should add its part to make one complete picture which is the central theme, but which all properly related, will spell but one word—"home."

The following of the suggestions in the making of one's landscape will not be found difficult, and once attempted will give the owner an ever increasing interest in his yard. It will be found also that the grouping suggested will give protection to shrubs from wind and sun and secure much more healthy growth, with less care.

Varieties can be so selected as to furnish a succession of bloom throughout the spring and summer, both for yard and cut flowers.

For those who desire further help, the Prairie Nurseries, Limited, maintain a landscape department. Plans for homes and public grounds will be furnished whenever desired.



"A TREAT TO SEE" OUR STOCK

Dear Sir :—

The stock which I ordered I got planted the day received, and I must say they were a treat to see, after the kind of stuff I have had in former years from other places. We look forward to driving up to see the nurseries when the roads are good and the days longer. WM. CARPENDALE.
Oxbow, Sask.

Prop. Falkland Farm.

"MOOSE JAW EVENING TIMES" THANKS US

Dear Sirs :—

We are enclosing a list of the persons, together with their addresses, who obtained lilac bushes at our recent sale. We also wish to thank you for the splendid bushes which you sent to us. Yours truly,

THE TIMES COMPANY, LIMITED.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

SHRUBS AND HEDGES

Caragana :—(Siberian Pea Tree) (*Caragana Arborescens*). A hardy vigorous shrub that thrives well. This is a great favorite in the Northwest Provinces and holds the lead in Saskatchewan. For a hardy hedge it is unequalled. In the spring it bursts forth with a mass of bright golden blossoms. Its Nile Green foliage over bronze bark gives it a peculiarly striking and pleasing effect. Its ability to withstand cold and drought makes it especially valuable in the Northwest both for hedges and park planting. We raise great quantities of *Caragana* in seedlings in all sizes for hedges and transplants for shrubs.

Buckthorn (*Rhamnus Catharticus*) :—One of the best plants for hedges and ornamental foliage effects. The dark, rich olive-green leaves are attractive throughout the season, making it splendid for a back ground to flowering shrubs. If trimmed low when planted will make a dense thick hedge which improves with age. Small thorns appear on the older plants. This plant has made the hedges of England famous, and is a close rival of the Eastern Privet. It is hardy and thrives well in this region.

Buffalo Berry (*Shepherdia Argentea*) :—A native of Manitoba. Forms a handsome shrub of silvery leaves which are followed by silvery berries with some color. The fruit is considered of value by many for culinary purposes.

Dogwood (*Cornus Stolonifera*) :—(Red-twigg'd, called by the Indians Kinnikinnick). This is a hardy native shrub found growing along the banks of streams throughout the Northwest. A rather high-growing shrub with creamy white flowers borne in numerous flat clusters which is followed by pale blue berries. Blooms throughout the late summer. It is much used by landscape gardeners for the winter coloring furnished by its bright red branches. Grows well in the shade.

American Elder (*Sambucus Canadensis*) :—A tall shrub with jointed branches and compound foliage. In early summer it bears large, magnificent, flat clusters of small, fragrant, white berries, borne in profusion and bending the branches down with their weight. Particularly strong and thrifty.

Golden Elder (*Sambucus Aurea*) :—A bright and distinctive lower-growing variety of the European Elder. The leaves of this variety are fern-like in formation, and the shrub is of half-drooping habit. One of the finest in cultivation, being especially effective in masses.

Flowering Currant (*Symphoricarpus Vulgaris*) :—(Yellow.) Early yellow flowers in showy racemes. Glossy foliage, which gives bright autumn tints. One of the best early-flowering shrubs blooming before foliage, very fragrant.



Laurel Leaf Willows, 3 to 4 ft.—Field Sales Manager Hekhouse

Honeysuckle :—(Tartarian.) A beautiful bush which is covered in May and June with a profusion of sweet scented pink blossoms. Its greatest charm is its wealth of orange and red berries which literally cover the plant in summer and autumn. We also grow a special of this variety bearing white blossoms followed by red berries resembling currants. These hardy shrubs are much used for planting by porches for groups and park and for hedges. For use as hedges, plants should be trimmed back while young to encourage the growth of finer twigs.

High Bush Cranberry (*Viburnum Apulus*) :—This hardy shrub so valuable in ornamental planting is the native Western form of the *Viburnum*. The Eastern form is the common Snowball. It has handsome broad foliage of a lustrous, dark green color, changing later to rich coppery tints. The large flat cymes of white flowers are very ornamental, but the shrub is especially conspicuous later in the fall and early winter for its brilliant scarlet fruit which hangs in large clusters and remains on until spring. One of our most desirable shrubs.

Juneberry (*Amelanchier*) :—A vigorous little shrub, with olive or roundish leaves and unusually large, five petaled white flowers, borne in short, showy clusters, followed by blue-black fruit which is very sweet, juicy and of a delightful flavor. This native shrub is often used by landscape gardeners to secure wild effects. Apart from its ornamental qualities its fruit is a valuable feature, being very similar to the Blueberry.

Lilac (*Syringa Vulgaris*) (Common Purple) :—No other class of shrubs have been so universally planted as the lilacs. They have increased in favor during recent years. Its popularity is largely due to its wealth of fragrant purple blooms which are so plentiful as to furnish the children, neighbors, school and home with cut flowers for several weeks. It makes a splendid hedge as a background to the lawn, especially where a screen is desired to hide the garden.

Lilac (*S. Alba*) (Common White) :—The same as the preceding shrub bears white blossoms.

Persian Lilac (*S. Persica*) :—A fine slender branched member of the Lilac family, more graceful than the common. Grows to medium height. The leaves are narrow pointed and of a rich green shade. The flowers are pale lavender borne in broad clusters three to four inches long. The plants develop bloom much younger than the Common Lilac. (See cut.)

Lilac (*Josikea*) :—A fine, distinct species, of tree-like growth with dark, shiny leaves and purple flowers in June. after the other lilacs have done flowering.

Lilac (Charles X) :—A strong growing variety with large shining leaves. Loose trusses of reddish purple flowers, one of the best.

Lilac (Pres. Grevy) :—A very fine, double variety with large panicles of beautiful blue flowers.



Persian Lilac

Snowball (*Viburnum Sterillis*) :—One of the old favorites. Good, rich soil and an abundance of moisture will greatly improve the bloom and general appearance of the bush. While this bush will grow and bloom in this section it is not so hardy and thrifty as the High Bush Cranberry which fills its place in a much more satisfactory way.

Snowberry (*Symphoricarpus Racemosus*) :—A slender branched, upright growing shrub with rose colored flowers. These are followed by showy pure white berries which remain on well into the winter and which constitute the most valuable feature of this variety. This is a semi-dwarf plant and valuable for planting in densely shaded places.

Spirea (*Van Houtii*) :—If there is one shrub that stands pre-eminently above all other ornamental plants, it is undoubtedly the Spirea, Van Houtii. It is very similar to the Spirea known as the Bridal Wreath. Mr. Wedge, of Albert Lea, says this: "This seems to come about as near perfection as any ornamental shrub that can be planted in the North. As hardy as the hazel brush, and sure to be loaded with a mass of white flowers in June of the year after planting. A graceful and attractive bush all the year. If you do not have this beautiful little shrub be sure to order it this season, even if you do not plant anything else. We never knew it to fail to delight anyone who planted it." It seems impossible to plant too many of these shrubs in the yard. It makes a pleasing natural hedge which does not require trimming and avoids the stiffness of sheared hedges. We advise planting of the Spirea, Van Houtii, the best of all shrubs. Extremely hardy.

Spirea (*Beilardi*) :—Grows to a height of four feet. Blooms in July and August; a strong grower with dull green foliage and dense panicles of bright pink flowers. Blooms occasionally during the fall.

Sumac (*Rhus Typhina*) :—A valuable shrub native to some parts of Manitoba. The foliage is very ornamental and adds a tropical appearance to any plantation. In the fall the leaves turn to brilliant shades of red and golden, furnishing the autumnal coloring so much missed in this section.

Syringa (*Mock Orange*, *Philadelphus*) :—A vigorous handsome bush blooming in mid-summer, bearing flowers with delicious orange blossom fragrance. An old time favorite from our Grandmothers' garden.

Artemesia (*Russian Abrotanum*) :—A useful and ornamental plant thriving well in dry soil. An exceptionally rapid grower. A valuable hedge plant for regions of light rainfall. Should be cut back each season to remove the old wood. Light green foliage of pleasing aromatic odor.



Spirea Van Houtii used for Foundation Planting

Russian Olive (*Elæagnus Augustifolia*) :—A showy shrub or small growing tree. When trimmed will grow to a height of twenty feet. It has peculiar, silvery, olive-like leaves; light green above and silvery white beneath. Used by landscape gardeners for heavy foliage contrast effects. It is also valuable for hedges, can be trimmed low into a dense, compact hedge, or will grow into a large strong hedge that will turn stock, due partly to its strong sharp horns. Will thrive in the Prairie Provinces.

Ural Hedging (*Salix*) :—One of the newer introductions that is being extensively used for hedge purposes. Fine graceful branches of dark red color and very fine light green foliage. It makes a good growth the same season as planted, and will make a dense hedge about four feet high without trimming.

Sand Cherry (*Rocky Mountain Cherry*) :—This variety belongs more among the ornamental shrubs than the cultivated cherries. It grows in shrub or bush form; is absolutely hardy anywhere, and is always loaded with black-red cherries about the size of the Houghton gooseberry. The bush is very ornamental, turning brilliant colors in the autumn. The Sand Cherry makes an excellent hedge that will also give quantities of fruit, good for pies, jams, jellies, etc.

GINNALA MAPLE :— A graceful, shrub-like tree with handsome foliage which turns to a bright red in autumn. One of the most beautiful and brilliant of autumn coloring trees, and is much used as a substitute for the Japanese Maple where that is not hardy.

Tartarian Maple :—A small, shrubby tree of rounded form. Leaves are small, serrated, and on long leaf stalks. Thrives best in damp soil. The foliage takes on a yellow shade in autumn.

Flowering Plum (*Prunus Triloba*) :— A broad spreading shrub-like tree of the *Prunus* family, of vigorous growth. In the spring it is completely covered with flowers resembling the bloom of the Baby Rambler roses and giving the appearance of a rose tree. This stock is grafted upon our native plum tree, and is absolutely hardy. One of the most delightful surprises that spring brings.



Prunus Triloba—Flowering Plum.

95 PER CENT. GROWING IN NEWLY-WORKED GROUND

Sir :—

I must say in regard to trees bought from you in 1914 for the town of Gull Lake, I had 1,500 planted in new worked ground. I will also admit that they did not receive the care they should have, but we have at least 95 per cent. growing nicely at time of freezing up.

Gull Lake, Sask.

Yours truly, JOSEPH LATOUR,
Park Superintendent.

HE INVITES YOU TO SEE HIS GROVE

Gentlemen :—

I purchased from you 550 trees, the varieties being Norway Poplar, Box Elder and Ash. I am pleased to state that these trees have made satisfactory growth and that less than half a dozen have died. I believe that every owner of land should help in making this Province a better place to live in, and because of the success I have met with in the growing of your trees, I wish to recommend them to others. If any of your customers wish to examine my grove, you can assure them that they will be heartily welcome.

Readlyn, Sask.

Yours very truly, KLINDT BROS.,
Per E. I. J. Klindt.

TO PARK SUPERINTENDENTS AND GARDENERS :—

Your reputation depends on the growth of the trees and shrubs you plant. If your plantings do not thrive, you cannot satisfy the taxpayer or employer by explaining that you saved money by importing the nursery stock. **You are searching for a nursery that will supply you with only reliable, hardy trees.** Read the following testimonials and you will decide that the Prairie Nurseries Limited is the **one dependable company** for you. The ornamental trees you will receive from us have been transplanted and carefully root pruned. Send us a list of your wants. You will be pleased with our Quality and Service. The following are only a few of the letters we have received from well satisfied municipal customers:

OFFICE OF THE BRANDON PUBLIC PARKS BOARD

Gentlemen :—

The nursery stock supplied by you to the Board gave every satisfaction. The trees were clean, straight, healthy stock with an **abundance of fibre on roots which is so essential to successful establishment of transplanted trees.** Also I would especially commend the care taken by you in packing, the goods arriving here as fresh and moist as though they had just been lifted out of the ground. With wishes for a successful season, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Brandon, Man.

FRED SHRIVES, Superintendent.

REGINA BOUGHT 7,000 LARGE TREES. VENZKE SAYS "BEST EVER"

Dear Sirs :—

Of the 3,000 large Elms bought from you, fully 85 per cent. are in good growing condition, having made a good start in early summer and having ripened



Hardy Shrubs One Year After Planting.

their growth fairly well, are in good way to go into winter quarters. Of the large Manitoba Maples which you sent us an even larger percentage are growing satisfactorily. From what I can see, the trees shipped us by you are the best ever received in Regina, taking into consideration the size of the order, of some 7,000 trees. **I believe in patronizing home industries, and I believe this more important in regard to buying of trees than in anything else.**

Yours truly,

Regina, Sask.

E. VENZKE, Park Superintendent.

MOOSE JAW BUYS OUR TREES. READ BRISTOW'S LETTER

Dear Sirs :—

Practically all of the trees we used in City planting last year were bought from you. About \$2,000 worth of trees were sent us by you and 95 per cent. have come out fine. And, at that, last year was a hard one on trees. **One reason for the success of your trees was that they had better root systems than the trees usually shipped into Moose Jaw.** We were better satisfied with the trees received last year than ever before.

Yours very truly,

Moose Jaw, Sask.

H. BRISTOW, Park Superintendent.

"BEST SHADE TREES SHIPPED INTO WILKIE."

Gentlemen :—

We are instructed by the town hall committee to express to you their satisfaction at the trees forwarded. These came in excellent shape, and are undoubtedly the best shade trees shipped into Wilkie. They are exceptionally straight, and have a remarkable quantity of fibrous roots.

Yours truly,

Wilkie, Sask.

T. A. DINSLEY, Town Clerk.

SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL

Dear Sirs :—

It gives me the greatest of pleasure to write you re Poplar Certinensis received here in 1915. They were in good condition when received, and they have gone right ahead and are quite a picture to look upon, and out of the 2,000 received, not one of them died.

Yours faithfully,

Battleford, Sask.

(Signed) EDWARD BATCHELOR, Gardener.



Virginia Creeper on a Residence in Estevan

HARDY CLIMBING VINES

Virginia Creeper (American Ivy) :—Hardy, native, vigorous grower, foliage colors brilliant in fall. Our leader.

Engelmann's Ivy :—A high-climbing vine, with compound foliage, made up of five glossy green leaflets, with coarsely toothed edges and borne thickly along the branches; in the fall they turn to brilliant scarlet. For brick or stone surfaces.

ROSES

Nearly every home maker has a longing for roses; no home is quite complete without them. The Rose is the Unchallenged Queen of Flowers. Nearly all the old line of roses are too tender to withstand our winters without protection. But there are a few varieties which, if given a covering of earth in the fall, will succeed and bloom profusely every summer. We consider, however, that there is nothing equal to the Rugosa Rose for planting in this section.

General Jacqueminot :—A standard dark red, fragrant double rose, very pleasing and justly popular.

Paul Neyron :—A fragrant, double pink rose—one of the largest out of door roses in cultivation. A beautiful rose.

Blanc de Coubert :—Purest paper white, of large size, often four inches in diameter, semi-double, produced in clusters, exquisitely fragrant. It is the first rose to bloom in the spring.

Queen of the Prairie :—A Climbing rose, a great success in this western country. A bright red-rose double, strong grower and healthy. Very hardy.

Crimson Rambler :—A wonderful crimson climbing rose. A very rapid grower. Small flowers which grow in show masses. This often blooms the first season, and is becoming very popular everywhere.

NEW HARDY ROSES

The new Hybrid Rugosa roses can be grown all over Manitoba without winter protection and are without doubt the most important addition to the family of the "Queen of Flowers" that has come to our northern gardens.



Salesmen Attending Our School, March 4th to 14th

(For five years we have held annual Schools to give our Salesmen instruction in Landscape Gardening, Planting and Care of Nursery Stock, etc., so that they may be equipped to give our customers **real Service.**)

Inheriting a robust constitution from an ancestry inured to the hardships of the frigid climate of northern Asia, they have received a sufficient infusion of the blood of the best of the older cultivated kinds to give them a variety of form and color which in combination with the magnificent foliage, delicate fragrance and habit of perpetual bloom of their *Rugosa* parent has fitted them to fill the long-felt want of a hardy garden rose for the cold north.

Sir Thomas Lipton :—Pure white, fragrant, smaller than the *Blanc*, and not quite so free a bloomer, but perfectly double and lasting better as a cut flower, much resembling the *Madam Plantier* in form of bloom.

New Century :—Rosy pink, shading to almost a red center, good size, fine fragrance, perfectly double, produced in clusters and exceedingly free blooming. A very interesting and distinct variety, and one of the hardiest.

Hansa :—Deep violet red, very large, perfectly double, fragrant. In this fine variety, unlike most of its class, the buds of each cluster open at about the same time, giving the effect at a distance of a single rose of immense size. The foliage is particularly dark, rich green, and the bush absolutely hardy. A beauty every way. It is perhaps the best all around rose for general planting.

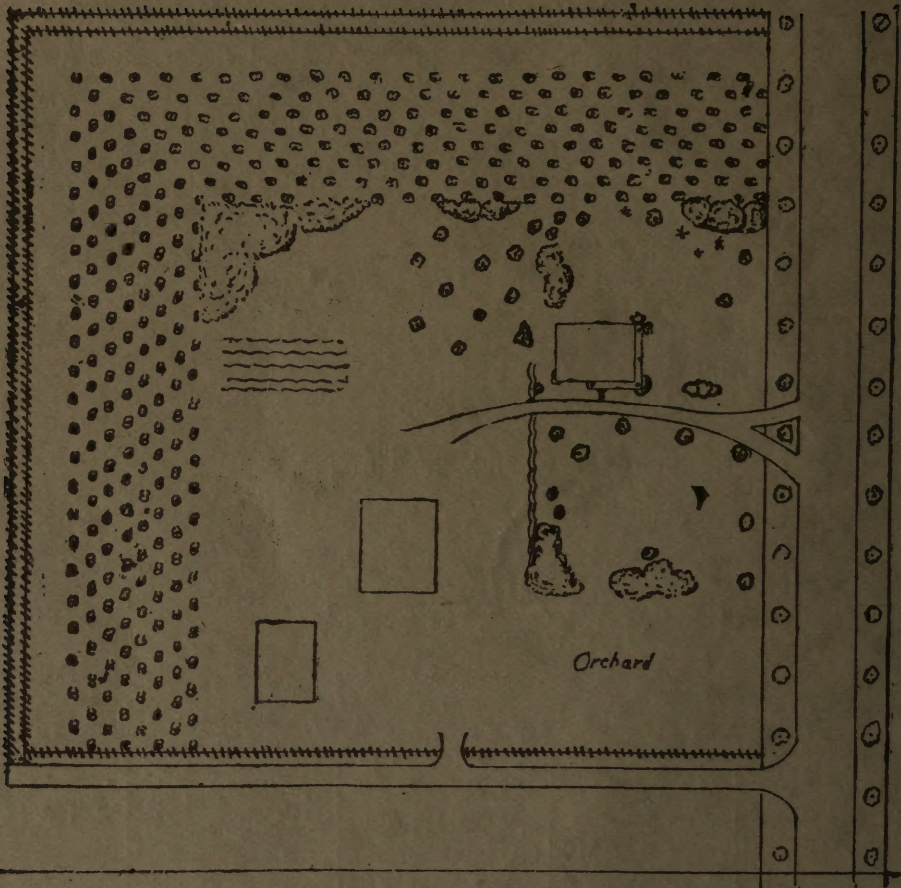
BULBS, TUBERS, POENIES, ETC.

We have a full line of hardy bulbs, Poenies (Common and Fragrant Improved.) All colors, Dahlias, Golden Glow, Bleeding Heart, Phlox, Iris and Larkspur. No ornamental lawn planting can be complete without a liberal portion of these hardy flowering plants. By a proper selection one can have a profusion of bloom during the spring, summer and early fall months.

TREES SUITABLE FOR PLANTING IN VARIOUS SOILS

Heavy Soil	Moist, sandy Loam	Dry, sandy Loam	Sandy or Gravelly	Low, Wet Land
Man. Maple Elm Cottonwood Willows Scotch Pine Norway Poplar	Man. Maple Green Ash Elm Cottonwood Willows Birch Scotch Pine Jack Pine White Spruce Norway Poplar	Man. Maple Russian Poplar Some Willows Scotch Pine Jack Pine White Spruce Black Hill Spruce Caragana N. W. Poplar	Russian Poplar White Spruce Scotch Pine Jack Pine Caragana N. W. Poplar	Mt. Ash Green Ash Cottonwood Black Spruce Willows

MODEL FARMSTEAD PLAN



*Complete information covering varieties, sizes and prices
of Nursery Stock for above plan furnished
Free upon application.*